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AND ARE SELLING
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FOR CASH,
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Store system to the Public without the
necessity of Membership. Detailed Prices
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OILMAN'S STORES.
WINE, &c.
CHATEAU MARGAUX.
CHATEAU LA TOUR, pints & quarts.
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1 and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.
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FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
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J. BURKE, pints and quarts.
DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the
Gallon.
ALE and PORTER, in hogheads.

TO LET, FROM 1ST MAY.
SHOPS and GODOWNS, and STOR-
AGE, at No. 55, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST,
(opposite the Temperance Hall). Also,
BEDROOMS, SLEEPING and KITCHEN AC-
COMMODATION.
Apply to
MacEwen, Frickel & Co.
Hongkong, April 4, 1885. 572

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A HOUSE at the PEAK, with Large
TENNIS GROUND attached. A
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c/o THIS OFFICE.
Hongkong, April 11, 1885. 614

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LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, January 15, 1885. 151

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FRENCH BUTTER,**
BRAND 'DUC DE NORMANDIE,'
—THE OLDEST BUTTER
PACKING ESTABLISHMENT IN NORMANDY.
IN 1lb tins and Cases of 48 tins each.
Sold in Quantities of not less than one
dozen tins, at \$4 per Dozen.
Belgium Butter to Purchasers of one
case and upwards.
G. R. LAMBERT,
Sole Agent.
Hongkong, October 4, 1884. 1083

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**JULES MUMM & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE,**
Quarts \$20 per Case of 1 doz.
Pints \$21 " " 2 " "
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**BORDEAUX CLARETS AND
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Celebrated 'Barley Bree'
WHISKY, — \$7 per Case of 1 doz.
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'CANTONESE-MADE-EASY-TO-READ'
A Book of SIMPLER SENTENCES in the
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W. BREWER'S, and LANE, CRAWFORD
& Co.'s, Hongkong; and at Messrs.
THURNER & Co.'s, London.
Hongkong, January 23, 1884. 143

SUMMER TIME TABLE.
THE KOWLOON FERRY.

WEEK DAYS.		SUNDAYS.	
Leave K'loon.	Leave K'loon.	Leave K'loon.	Leave K'loon.
6.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.
8.00 " "	8.30 " "	8.00 " "	8.30 " "
9.00 " "	9.30 " "	9.00 " "	9.30 " "
10.00 " "	10.30 " "	10.00 " "	10.30 " "
11.00 " "	11.30 " "	11.00 " "	11.30 " "
12.00 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	12.30 P.M.
1.00 " "	1.30 " "	1.00 " "	1.30 " "
2.00 " "	2.30 " "	2.00 " "	2.30 " "
3.00 " "	3.30 " "	3.00 " "	3.30 " "
4.00 " "	4.30 " "	4.00 " "	4.30 " "
5.00 " "	5.30 " "	5.00 " "	5.30 " "
6.00 " "	6.30 " "	6.00 " "	6.30 " "
7.00 " "	7.30 " "	7.00 " "	7.30 " "

* There will be no Launch on Monday
and Friday, on account of coaling.

The above Time Table will be strictly
adhered to, except under unavoidable cir-
cumstances. In case of stress of weather,
due notice will be given of any stoppages.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.
**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.**
**FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.**

THE Company's S.S. *Taiyang* having ar-
rived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in
their Bills of Lading to the Underigned
for countersignature, and to take im-
mediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of remain-
ing on Board will be on Thursday, the
7th Instant, will be at once landed and
stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, May 4, 1885. 729

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
**FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.**

THE S.S. *Ararat* having arrived
from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in
their Bills of Lading to the Underigned
for countersignature, and to take im-
mediate delivery of their Goods from along-
side.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be at
once landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.
Consignees are hereby informed that all
Claims must be made immediately, as
none will be entertained after the 13th
Instant.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 4, 1885. 734

SEIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.
**FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LON-
DON AND SINGAPORE.**

THE S.S. *Deilshishire*, S. RICKARD,
Commander, having arrived from the
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods, with the exception
of Opium, arriving landed at their risk into the
Godowns of the Underigned, at Wan-
chai, No. 3, behind the premises known as
'Blue Buildings,' whence and/or from the
Wharves or Stevedores delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, un-
less notice to the contrary be given before
4 p.m. To-day.
No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods
remaining after the 7th Instant will be
subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 4, 1885. 710

BEN LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
**FROM LONDON, ANTWERP, PENANG
AND SINGAPORE.**

THE Steamship *Benledi*, Captain
FAIRQUHAR, having arrived from the
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed to send in their Bills of Lading to
the Underigned for countersignature, and
to take immediate delivery of their Goods
from along-side.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the
Steamer will be at once landed and stored
at Consignees' risk and expense, and no
Fire Insurance will be effected.
Optional cargo will be forwarded on to
Japan, unless notice to the contrary be
given before Noon on Monday, the 4th
Instant.
All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underigned on or before
the 11th Instant, or they will not be re-
cognised.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 2, 1885. 726

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
**FROM LONDON, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.**

THE Steamship *Glenavon* having arrived
from the above Ports, Consignees of
Cargo by her are hereby informed that
their Goods, with the exception of Opium,
are being landed at their risk into the
Godowns of the Underigned, whence and/or
from the Wharves or Stevedores delivery may
be obtained.
Cargo impeding the discharge of remain-
ing on Board will be on Thursday, the
7th Instant, will be at once landed and
stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, May 4, 1885. 729

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
**FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.**

THE Underigned, Agents of the above
Company, are authorized to insure
against FIRE at Current Rates.
GILMAN & Co.,
Hongkong, January 1, 1882. 14

NOTICE.
**QUEEN-FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY.**
THE Underigned are prepared to accept
Risks on First Class Godowns at 1
per cent. net premium per annum.
NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 19, 1881. 938

**THE STRAITS INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.**
THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are
prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE
RISKS to all parts of the World, at current
rates.
ARNHOLD, KARBBERG & Co.,
Hongkong, November 5, 1883. 855

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF
His Majesty King George The First,
A.D. 1720.
THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates, payable either
here, in London, or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.
Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates.
Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
\$5,000 at reduced rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 20, 1872. 494

**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.**
(FIRE AND LIFE).
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
THE Underigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Godowns or on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.
Proposals for Life Insurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.
For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBBERG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1887. 100

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.**
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.
The Co.'s Steamship
Volpa,
Capt. DU TEXIER, will be
despatched for YOKO-
HAMA TO-MORROW, the 6th Instant, at
4 a.m.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, May 5, 1885. 740

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.**
**FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND
TAIWANFOO.**
The Co.'s Chartered
Steamship
Amatista,
Capt. HAYES, will be
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For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, May 5, 1885. 743

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The Co.'s Steamship
Taiyang,
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This Steamer has superior First-class
Passenger Accommodation, especially con-
structed to meet the requirements of tropical
climates.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, May 5, 1885. 746

**FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.**
The Steamship
Ararat,
Capt. A. B. MACFARLANE,
will be despatched for the above
Ports on SATURDAY, the 10th
Instant, at 3 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 5, 1885. 747

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The S/S L.L. British Ship
New City,
BRAY, Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 5, 1885. 748

CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co.,
Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers,
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**NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
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In great variety.
DIA M O N D S
—AND—
DIAMOND JEWELLERY.
A Splendid Collection of the Latest London
PATTERNS, at very moderate prices. 742

TO LET.
No. 5, WEST TERRACE. Entry from
1st June.
Apply to
G. C. ANDERSON,
13, PRINCE CENTRAL.
Hongkong, May 5, 1885. 744

BRITISH STEAMER ZAFIRO.
THE Underigned are prepared to receive
offers for the PURCHASE of the
above VESSEL, as she now lies stranded on
the beach. A full Survey Report on the
present condition of the Vessel can be
seen at our Office.
GILMAN & Co.,
Lloyds Agents.
Hongkong, May 6, 1885. 745

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.
**FROM LONDON, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.**
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THE Underigned are prepared to receive
offers for the PURCHASE of the
above VESSEL, as she now lies stranded on
the beach. A full Survey Report on the
present condition of the Vessel can be
seen at our Office.
GILMAN & Co.,
Lloyds Agents.
Hongkong, May 6, 1885. 745

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.
**FROM LONDON, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.**
THE Steamship *Glenavon* having arrived
from the above Ports, Consignees of
Cargo by her are hereby informed that
their Goods, with the exception of Opium,
are being landed at their risk into the
Godowns of the Underigned, whence and/or
from the Wharves or Stevedores delivery may
be obtained.
Cargo impeding the discharge of remain-
ing on Board will be on Thursday, the
7th Instant, will be at once landed and
stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, May 4, 1885. 729

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
**FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.**

THE S.S. *Ararat* having arrived
from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in
their Bills of Lading to the Underigned
for countersignature, and to take im-
mediate delivery of their Goods from along-
side.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be at
once landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.
Consignees are hereby informed that all
Claims must be made immediately, as
none will be entertained after the 13th
Instant.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 4, 1885. 734

SEIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.
**FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LON-
DON AND SINGAPORE.**

TELEGRAMS

LONDON, 4th May, 1885.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

The Daily News, in a leading article, announces that the reply of the Russian Government is conciliatory, and was favourably considered at a Cabinet Council held on Saturday.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PASSED SUZ CANAL.—*Laertes*, April 10; *Gordon Castle*, and *Hawerton*, April 13; *Harrier*, and *Electra*, April 15.

The next ENGLISH MAIL, per the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Rohilla*, left Singapore for this port on Thursday, the 5th ult., at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 5th inst.

The E. & A. S. Co.'s steamer *Cattherine* left Port Darwin on the 3rd inst. and is expected here on the 13th inst.

The delivery of the French mail was begun at 8.25 this morning.

The British India Co's steamer *Inda* arrived here this morning, and will be immediately fitted out in the same manner as the *Pendro Castle*, *Clenog*, and *Boettia*, as an armed cruiser. According to the *Ceylon Times*, the *Inda* is one of the fastest of the British India fleet, and can steam an average of 15 knots an hour with ease.

The Austrian gunboat *Nautilus* arrived here from Manila this morning. There is now a German as well as an Austrian *Nautilus* on the station.

It was suggested in Shanghai that the true reading of the telegram regarding the appointment of Sir Robert Hart should be that the Inspector-General of Customs has been appointed Chinese Minister to England.

By a printer's error, a mail notice was inserted in our 'Extra' issued this forenoon, intimating that a mail would close for Australia, Port, per *Catharina*, 1.30 p.m. to-day. The *Catharina* does not leave until the 12th inst.

We observe that Viscount Sidmouth had given notice to ask on the 27th March, the date the last English mail left home, in the House of Lords, whether it is intended to increase the naval forces in the China Sea and the Straits Settlements. We have not heard or seen what answer was given to this question.

ADVICES from the North report the existence of an exceedingly uneasy feeling in the Capital, owing to indications of sedition in industrial quarters. News has recently reached the Government of a simmering insurrection in the provinces, and it has been discovered that there are many adherents of the movement in Peking itself. This is causing great anxiety to the Imperial family. Finance is also said to be in a most disastrous state, and the appearance of matters generally is gloomy in the extreme.—N.C.D. News.

Three-fifths Chinese daily paper published in this Colony, which was started some two months ago, the *Yit-go*, had a well-written leader a few days ago to the following effect:—

The news of peace with France, followed almost immediately by the settlement of the Japan difficulty, filled us at first with joy, and after reflecting on the situation, our first feeling was intensified. The blessings of peace and the miseries of war are beyond description, and this Franco-Chinese war was ruinous to both sides. To have it ended and a good understanding with Japan secured, at the same time, was sufficient cause of joy. Our subsequent reflection was upon the external danger which still threatens us from Russia. Russia is now leading on the Osseaks into Afghanistan, and threatening British India. Great Britain is wide awake to the peril and rapacity of Russia, and is preparing with great enthusiasm to repel her aggression by sea and by land. But Russian aggression is not confined to the British frontier, and a war between Russia and Great Britain must have disastrous effects on China and Japan, whichever way it issues. If Great Britain cannot beat Russia, much less can China or Japan; and Russia will be sure to turn her victorious forces against us. If she is baffled in the struggle with Britain, she will seek her consolation in further encroachments on her weaker foes. But this reflection that Russia, the great robber of Asia, is the common enemy of England, China, and Japan, naturally suggested an alliance between the three to repel aggression. And the thought of such an alliance entered upon at this crisis, and the glorious results which might follow from it, was what turned our first feeling of joy into exultation. In the friendship of England lies the safety of China, and Japan against Russia; and to secure this there should be no time lost in proffering help to England in the present impending war. The very announcement of this policy on our part would greatly strengthen England's hands, and discourage Russia. It might even have the effect of averting war for the present. But by all means let the alliance be made and openly declared at once. India, China, and Japan united need fear no aggression of Russia. Divided, each may find it hard to hold her own, but making common cause against Russia, they can defy her. Let other nations that share not our common danger remain apathetic. Germany and Austria probably will. Turkey and

Persia may do as they choose. Great Britain, China, and Japan, by now combining together, can without other help secure the lasting peace of the whole continent of Asia.

La Justice states that it has good authority for saying that an English firm in Birmingham has made during the past six months 2,000,000 cartridges for China and consigned them to a German officer in active service under the Peking Government.

New York, March 19.—Matsuda Sakurichi, the Japanese wrestler, was a prisoner in the Jefferson Market Police Court to-day, having been arrested on complaint of his young and pretty Quaker wife. She says they were married six weeks after he had betrothed her and that she had to pay \$500 for the wedding and his clothing. After two weeks of married life the wrestler began to abuse his wife and demand money. Last week he attacked her with a knife and threatened to cut her throat, and this morning he beat her with a broom. Matsuda denied the serious assault and said that his wife had a habit of remaining down stairs having her fortune told rather longer than he thought was necessary.

This Washington correspondent of a New York newspaper gives the following intelligence respecting the mistress of President Cleveland's mansion:—It is decided that she shall be Mr. Cleveland's sister, Miss Ruth E. Cleveland, and I can give description of her from personal observation. To begin with, she is a strong-minded woman; not a girl, with a grim visage, brass mounted by spectacles, but a lady of high literary attainments, fixed convictions, and abundantly able to enforce whatever policy she enforces. She may decide upon as to White House matters. She has for ten years been a professional speaker in female colleges, her courses of lectures on history being an annual feature in several institutions. A mutual friend tells me that she has retired from this field with considerable regret, notwithstanding the exaltation to which she is to be raised. She feels that the burden is going to be pretty heavy, and all the more so that she means to give to the social side of her brother's Administration a dignified character.

Very large orders for naval artillery have recently been given out at the Obolofsky Steel Works near St. Petersburg, which is virtually a Government establishment, and under the control of the War Department. The orders given by the Minister of Marine comprise two 12-inch guns for the ironclad *Kotrin II*, now in course of construction at Nicolaieff; four 11-inch guns for turret frigates; nine 9-inch guns for monitors, seven 6-inch guns for corvettes, and *Vityaz*, and *Boby*; six 9-pounders for the *Boby*, eight 4-pounders for the *Vityaz* and *Boby*, and two 23-inch field pieces for other vessels. There are also large requisitions for shot and shell. All the steel for the guns of home production, and made at the Government works of Brinnak, where also is produced the steel for the new ironclad *Nicolaieff* and *Schadopol*. Steel manufacture is being very much encouraged at the present time in Russia. The small-arms factory at Sankt-Petersburg is entirely supplied with steel made at Zlatoust, which also furnished the 12-pounder guns used by the Russian Artillery. Prince Bolshinsky has established large steel works at Katal-Ivanovka, and has obtained from the Government an order for steel rails which will keep his works employed for several years to come.

A SAN FRANCISCO contemporary says:—Hon. Thomas B. Van Buren, Consul to Japan, arrived here in the *City of Tokio*. He reports favourably on the new scheme for supplying the Hawaiian Islands with Japanese labor, and thinks that eventually the Japanese will drive the Chinese out of the Islands. His views have revived the old talk about Japanese immigration to America, and immigration societies are moving heaven and earth to attract immigrants from every part of Europe, and every state in the East. Even negroes are being brought here in colonies from Tennessee. People inquire—why not try to import a few hundred Japanese as an experiment? They would not do better here than they can do on the sugar and rice plantations of the Sandwich Islands. An influx of Japanese would naturally awaken the prejudice of that narrow-minded but noisy class of adopted citizens which regards foreign laborers as competitors in the market, but this class is much less powerful than it was. It will of course be borne in mind that what California chiefly needs is not raw labor, but men with means enough to plant and cultivate small vineyards and orchards. Laborers, if they are frugal and saving, can of course accumulate money enough to acquire property, and plant vine and fruit-trees. But there are times here when the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. The opportunity in California is for men who have a little money—say \$5,000 or \$10,000, with this sum, judiciously laid out in orchard and vineyard, a Japanese or any other man, if he knows his business and attends to it, can acquire a competency in a very few years.

The Imperial states that Spain will be most happy to join Holland, Portugal, England, France, the United States, and Germany, in any future conference that may be summoned to define the rights of those any other nations against the islands of the Pacific Ocean, and to lay down rules and limitations for future annexations in the Far East, as has lately been done for Equatorial Africa. But the Imperial calls upon the Madrid Government to defend, in any future conference, the ancient rights of Spain over the Marianas (Ladrone), Caroline, Palau (Pelew), Solow, and Philippine Archipelagos and their dependencies, and to resist all invasions of territories discovered by Spaniards and colonized by them since the 16th century, in the time of Philip II. The Imperial officials call the attention of the Madrid Government to the fact that, as in the case of the Equatorial possessions of Spain on the West Coast of Africa, so in the Far East, the maps recently published in Germany and other countries prove the disposition on the part of the European Powers to violate Spanish rights in the Caroline and Mariana Archipelagos, and what is far more serious, the Spanish rights over the Island of Mindanao, where there are no fewer than fourteen important stations, factories, and arsenals, situated during two centuries back. The same thing occurs with the Isles of Balabac and Paragua in the Philippine Archipelago, and as far back as 1774 Spanish cruisers from Manila found the German flag hoisted on islands forming part of the decedent Spanish Archipelago of the Caroline Islands. *El Taypered*, like *El Diaz*, *El Corvo*, and other Madrid papers, obtain these and their African data from the African and Geographical Societies, which have been very active during the last few years in Spain in promoting colonial enterprises.—*Japan Mail*.

Two following charters were effected in Amoy during the fortnight ending 28th ultimo:—

Nempevil, 999 tons, Register, to Singapore, 16 days, \$500.
Andros, 9,500 piculs, (option) Taiwanfoo, Chefoo, and Amoy, 24 days, \$2,700.
Taiwanfoo, Chefoo, Nowsing and Amoy, 24 days, \$3,230, Takao to Yokohama, 27 days, 20 cents per picul.
Wimmar, 13,000 piculs, Takao to Yokohama, 10 days, 40 cents per bag of Sugar of one picul net.
Guiding Star, 7,700 piculs, Taiwanfoo, Tientsin, Nowsing and Amoy, 32 days, \$4,500.
Billy Simpson, 9,500 piculs, Taiwanfoo, Chefoo and Amoy, 30 days, 30 cents per picul.
Argos, 7,000 piculs, Taiwanfoo to Tientsin, 30 days, \$280.

The following, from the San Francisco *Examiner*, is of interest to merchants in Hongkong. 'A decision just rendered by the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of Schoerder vs. Schweizer Lyd, is one which is of considerable interest to trans-shipment lines, exporters, and insurers of goods. It is generally supposed that when goods are insured against loss while being carried by a company between two different points, the loss of such goods by accident will be sufficient to obtain the amount for which they were insured. But in the case referred to the claim of the insurer was not upheld by reason of the failure of the Pacific Mail Company to carry the wheat, subsequently lost, to Hongkong in the same vessel in which it started, a trans-shipment having been made at Yokohama, all liability for the loss, which occurred at Hongkong while in store, was removed. The Court has held that where an insurer contracts for a certain rate in the belief that the customary mode of shipment will be observed, the moment a deviation from accustomed usage is made, from which the insurer's responsibility for the loss ceases, and the transportation company becomes responsible. In the case before the Court the wheat was to be taken by the *Colorado* to Hongkong, and thence by connecting vessels to Balakava. The usual practice was to carry the wheat to Hongkong in the same vessel in which it started, a trans-shipment having been made at Yokohama, and by it was carried safely to Hongkong. But while there, awaiting a chance to be shipped to Balakava, it was ruined by reason of being soaked in water during a typhoon. Had the *Colorado* taken the wheat to Hongkong the same loss would have occurred, and the insurer would have been responsible. Any voluntary deviation in another vessel than that expected, the insurer was released from his liability. 'The voyage,' says the Court, 'must be performed in the usual manner, and not voluntarily waived by the assured, or those who represent him, in order to avoid a deviation in a change in the risk; it forms a departure from the contract and an attempt to substitute another; and the legal effect of it is to discharge the insurer from liability for any loss happening to the things insured subsequently to unauthorized deviation.'

Peking.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

23rd April.
The common topic of the day is of course the peace negotiations between France and China. The news from Paris, received here on the 4th inst., that peace had been concluded on the basis of the Tientsin preliminary convention of 11th May 1884, was at first rather discredited, no doubt owing to the tidings previously received about the vote of the French Chambers for an unusual large sum for war-expenses and the despatching of 50,000 men to China. The recent departure from Shanghai of the French Minister, M. Patenotre, to Tientsin, on the 20th inst., settles all doubts, however. Yesterday, two members of the Tientsin-Yamen left Peking for Tientsin to assist H.E. Li Hung Chang in negotiating a definitive treaty with M. Patenotre. It seems that Admiral Courbet has received instructions from his Government not to withdraw his fleet from China before everything has been finally and satisfactorily settled, and the definitive treaty ratified by the French Chambers.

The negotiations with Japan about the late outbreak in Corea have been arranged, China consenting to withdraw her troops from Seoul. Full particulars about this settlement have not yet come to hand. The special Japanese Ambassador, Count Ito, has already left Tientsin for Japan; and Admiral Enomoto, the Minister at Peking, is expected back here daily. As usual in the spring, several Peking residents are leaving for home. H.E. the Hon. J. Russell Young, American Minister, left here on the 15th inst., and will probably not return to China. The American Legation is left in charge of Mr. E. J. Smithers, formerly Consul at Chinkiang. Among the recent arrivals here we notice H. E. Don Leopoldo de Alba Salcedo, Minister for Spain, and Madame Salcedo. The Spanish Minister will only stay here a fortnight, but intends to settle in Peking next autumn.

Police Intelligence.

(Before H. E. Widdows, Esq.)

Tuesday, May 5.

HOUSE BREAKING AND ROBBERY.
Ng a Ip, a seaman, 25 years of age, was charged, with four others not in custody, with breaking and entering the hut of a woman named Li Kam Fong, at Mong Kok-tai, on the night of the 25th ultimo, and stealing therefrom money, jewellery and clothing to the value of \$89; also with assaulting the complainant on the same occasion. No evidence was taken in the case, which was remanded till the 7th instant.

THE NEW MARK ON POOR MEASURES.
Eight tradesmen, carrying on business in Wing-look Street and the Praya, appeared on summonses taken out against them by Inspector Orley, examiner of weights and measures, charging them with having in their shops fraudulent measures, not in accordance with the standard.

Dr. Ho Kai appeared for the defence in each case.
Inspector Orley stated that the measures

which he had found in defendant's shops were a variety of measures, some limited to a shak which came into force on 1st April last. He applied for a nominal penalty in each case.

Dr. Ho Kai admitted the offence on behalf of the clients, and pleaded that there had not been time to comply with the ordinance, and it was only on Friday last that the petition in the matter was rejected. The defendant, who fined \$1 each, the measures found, he destroyed.

LAGUNOVS' CASE.
The case of Lagunovs, charged with the murder of a Chinese, was heard by the Magistrate to-day.

THE ROBBERS WITH VIOLENCE.
Chia Ayau, Hung Ahuk and Chan Mui Chai, hawkers, appeared on remand on a charge of assaulting and robbing Lam Hop Yung, a seaman, of \$2, two bangles and some salt fish on the 26th April.

Such further evidence was given by the witness and Lam Hop Yung, who saw the attack upon complainant, and the three prisoners were convicted. Four previous convictions were proved against the first prisoner, his last sentence having been eighteen months hard labour on 2nd March 1884. He was now sentenced to two years' hard labour, the first and last fourteen days to be in solitary confinement.

The second and third defendants who were also old offenders were sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

NEWS BY THE FRENCH MAIL.

TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams are taken from Ceylon papers:—

Bombay, April 16.—The London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* telegraphed the following to-day:—The Central News asserts confidently that an agreement has been arrived at between the English and Russian Governments as to the basis for the delimitation of a Russo-Afghan frontier. The agreement is subject to no further advance being made by Gen. Komaroff. A later telegram says there are conflicting rumors as to the turn affairs are taking.

Whereas the Russian Government, in consequence of the attack made by General Komaroff on the 23rd March 1884, has been long before the intelligence reached the English Government. Russian journals, so far from making an attempt to conceal the fact, admit that telegraphic communication had been established between Merv and St. Petersburg on the date of the attack. This admission is looked upon as confirmation of the opinion that the demand for further information as to the attack which the Russian Government sent Gen. Komaroff to make, was simply a trick to gain time. When the treaty is concluded, the Court will agree to N. and S. Annan being under French jurisdiction, and this will be notified by proclamation throughout the Empire. Officers and men who have distinguished themselves will be rewarded.—*Courier*.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ASSOCIATION AND THE DEFENCES.
A numerous, distinguished meeting was held on the 23rd March, at the offices of the Association, Leadenhall-street, London, to consider the defences of the colony of Singapore, and to secure the interests of the colony.

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A later telegram says that in official circles it is believed the Amers is anxious to avoid a British occupation of Herat.

M. Lessar states that the cessation of Penjdeh to Russia would remove every difficulty in the way to a satisfactory delimitation.

It is reported that England is trying to arrange an alliance with Turkey. Negotiations so far have been successful, and Turkey will allow the English fleet to pass through the Dardanelles unopposed.

The British Government possesses information that Russia has fifteen thousand troops sent to Samarkand, and a Russian attempt to seize Herat is considered probable.

SEVENTY LAKHS OFFERED TO GOVERNMENT BY BENGALIS.
Lord Dufferin has been offered seventy lakhs by the natives of Bengal.

THE FIGHTING QUALITIES OF HERES AND APPERS AT SUKUM.
The 7th Bengal is failed to withstand the brunt of the attack, broke, and let in the enemy. Every man who gained the safety of Samarkand, and a Russian attempt to seize Herat is considered probable.

A telegram from Sir P. Lumsden shows that General Komaroff received the intelligence of the Amro-Russian agreement several days before March 30th.

HEAT TO BE REINFORCED.
The *Time* publishes a telegram from Jamrud that the Amers had sent the reinforcements had left Candahar for Herat. Consols closed yesterday at 97.

STATE OF MATTERS ON THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.
St. Petersburg, April 17.—General Komaroff reports that the Afghans have evacuated all the posts on the frontier, and the Russian troops are stationary.

THE GORDON MEMORIAL FUND NOW AMOUNTS TO OVER £11,000.
The ratifications of the Anglo-Chinese Convention relating to opium will probably take place about the middle of next month.

On the 22nd inst., two transports *Mytho* for Tong-king, and the *Louis* for Kien-ling, were left for Tientsin, and the *Alger*, where they will take other troops and mail. The *Finisterre* and the *Corneille* have also left with troops and stores for Tong-king.

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Hamburg, March 24.—Our communication with the Far East has been limited to the departure of the *Clara*, s.s. Timm, for the Amro-River, on account of Mr. W. Dieckman, Jun. On the 23rd inst. the Steamship Subvention Law was finally passed on the third reading. Subsidized lines of German steamships will consequently be established from Germany to the Far East and to Australia, with branch lines from Trieste to Brindisi, Alexandria, and from Australia to the Samoan Islands. The two main lines to be established are a service of German steamships for six years, whereas the branch line from Trieste to Alexandria, for which 400,000 marks are granted, may cease to run at the will of the Chancellor.

For the two main lines the subvention has been fixed at 1,000,000 marks (250,000 £). H.E. Han-Ching-Cheng, the new Chinese Minister at Berlin, has had the misfortune to lose his youthful wife. The funeral took place on the 20th inst. with Chinese rites of burial. The remains of the deceased were nicely dressed and decked with jewelry of great value. After a prolonged ceremonial, at which only the members of the Chinese Legation were present, the coffin was closed, adorned, and conveyed to Schoenberg, from whence, after a while, it will be taken to China.

Says the *Wittelsbach Review*—The close of last week saw the annual departure of the tea-traders for China, these gentlemen being on their return to meet the opening of the tea market. Whether the depressed state of affairs in Ming-shan will curb the activity of these buyers time will show. As a rule, the golden plan followed is—the more unresistible tea there is on the London market the greater necessity is there to purchase extra stocks in China and ship them to this side. 'The more the merrier' is the motto of the tea buyers.

The *Overseas Review* publishes the Latin text of a letter written by Leo XIII. to the Emperor of China, and dated February 1, recommending the Catholic missionaries and Christians of all nations in China to his care, and begging them to be true to their duty, and to be true to the Pope's times, his effective protection. The Pope reminds the Emperor that, far from seeking to undermine public authority, the Catholic missionaries, who have for centuries past been true to China, have rendered numerous services to the Emperor's empire. The letter is addressed to the Emperor, and has been commended for delivery to the Rev. Francesco Giuliani, a Roman missionary.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.
Besides negotiating the particulars of a treaty, both France and China will have to discuss the question of the boundaries to determine the boundaries; China will afterwards appoint a resident Consul at Saigon to protect Chinese residents. A suit for trade is to be opened at Man-Hao in Yunnan, in the district of Meng-lung on the upper part of the River.

When the treaty is concluded, the Court will agree to N. and S. Annan being under French jurisdiction, and this will be notified by proclamation throughout the Empire. Officers and men who have distinguished themselves will be rewarded.—*Courier*.

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ment of Chinese artisans at an average wage of four shillings per day, some more, some less—contracts have fallen out of such. That the profit is small we may gather from the fact that the Europeans have had to employ Chinese to erect any. There are, however, far more of the latter than are necessary for the work at present to be performed in and around the neighbourhood of Palmerston, and in consequence the Chinese contractors have taken steps to prevent any such successful tendering on the part of Europeans in future. The *modus operandi* is simple enough. They have formed an Association amongst themselves and the workmen; the principle of which is that no Chinese artisan shall work for a European under 10d. per day, and they also demand that the hours of labour shall be reduced by six hours weekly. On the other hand the Chinese can work for their countrymen for any wage and any number of hours. It may be argued that no man will work for less than 10d. per day, but he is a countryman, far less than simply work for a European. But the argument, though sound enough, falls to pieces before the fact that they will and do. By what system of coercion or argument this has been brought about we know not, but we have ascertained beyond the possibility of a doubt, that such a state of things exists at the present time in Palmerston. It must be evident to the meanest capacity that if the Association sticks to this programme, the European contractors cannot maintain their position, and it remains to be seen how far this will remain an European monopoly, this state of things can be remedied. That the remedy will not be effected by private individuals we cannot doubt, and in the face of this, we certainly think it is time the Government took some steps to protect the country from being further denuded of its white

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Her Britannic Majesty's Ships in the China Squadron.

Foreign Men-of-war on the China and Japan Station.

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